

# HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE

NAME – BHAKTI .N. BHOJANI

GROUP – 20LL5a

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# PROJECT PLAN

- INDIAN Culture
- INDIAN FLAG
- Major Festivals of INDIA
- ART FORMS
- GREETINGS
- CONCLUSION

# CULTURE OF INDIA

- India has 29 states with different culture and civilizations and one of the most populated country in the world.
- Throughout the history of India, Over the centuries, there has been significant fusion of cultures between Buddhist, Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs and various tribal populations in India.



# INDIAN FLAG

- The National **flag** of **India** is a horizontal tricolor of  
of  
deep saffron (kesari) at the top, white in the  
middle  
and dark green at the bottom  
in the ratio of 2:1:1.  
proportion.
- The ratio of width of the  
**flag** to its length is two to  
three. In the centre of the  
white band is a navy blue  
wheel which represents



# FESTIVALS OF INDIA

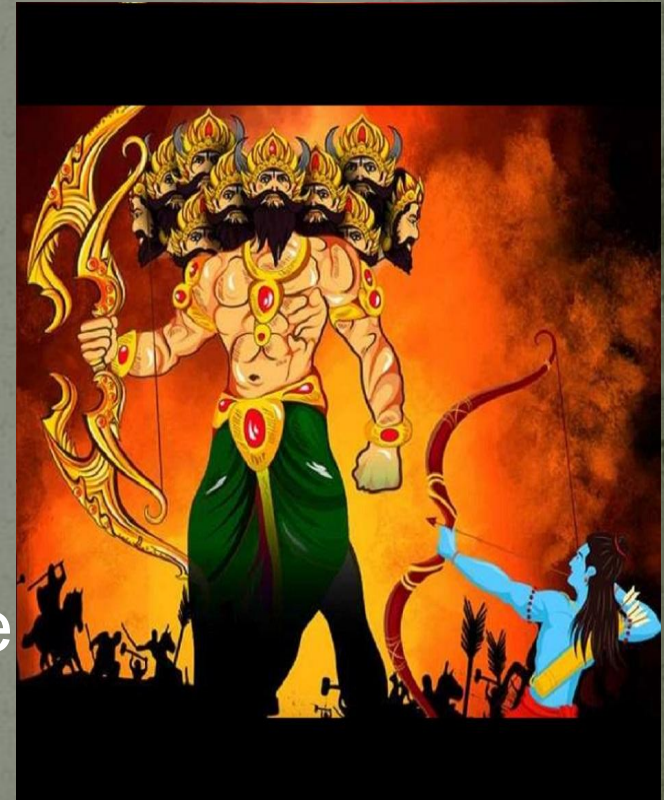
## DIWALI

- Diwali is the festival of lights.
- It is mostly enjoyed by the kids and adults
- Diwali symbolizes the spiritual "victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance".
- The festival is widely associated with Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity.



# DUSSEHRA

- Dussehra celebrates the Hindu god Rama's victory over the demon King Ravana and the triumph of good over evil.
- The epic Ramayana tells the story of the Lord Rama who wins the lovely Sita for his wife only to have her carried off by Ravana, the demon king of Lanka.



# *GANESH CHATURTHI*

- It is also known as Vinayaka Chaturthi is the hindu festival that reveres god Ganesha.
- A ten-day festival, it is marked with installation of Ganesha clay idols privately in homes or publicly on elaborate pandels.



# ART FORMS

There are 8 types of art forms they are....

□ **BHARATHNATYAM**

□ **KATHAK**

□ **KATHAKATI**

□ **KUCHPUDI**

□ **MANIPURI**

□ **MOHINIATTAM**

□ **ODISSI**





# GREETINGS

- Greetings include Namaste, Namaskar, Juhar.
- All these are common spoken greetings or salutations when people meet, and are forms of farewell when they depart.
- Namaskar is considered slightly more formal than Namaste but both express deep respect.
- Namaskar is commonly used in India and Nepal by Hindus, Jains and Buddhists, and many.

# CONCLUSION

- There is a great diversity among different regions of India in terms of language, cuisine, culture and dress.
- But though we all are different we all are indians.